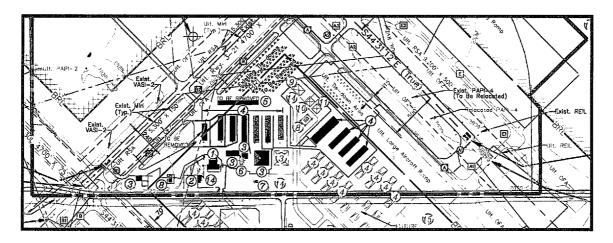
AYRA

Chapter Five AIRPORT PLANS



AIRPORT PLANS



The airport master planning process has evolved through several analytic efforts, as described in the previous chapters, which were intended to analyze future aviation demand, establish airside and landside facility needs, and evaluate options for the future development of the airside and landside facilities. The recommended master plan concept did not fully evolve until the Planning Advisory Committee (PAC) and Pima County officials had the opportunity to submit detailed comments on the Airport Development Alternatives which were presented in Chapter Four. Following a review by the PAC and Pima County staff, the development alternatives have been refined into a single master plan concept intended to define the future use and development of Avra Valley Airport. The purpose of this chapter is to describe in narrative and graphic form this Master Plan Concept.

AIRPORT DESIGN STANDARDS

The design and safety standards pertaining to

airport facilities are based primarily upon the characteristics of the critical design aircraft expected to use the airport. The critical design aircraft is the most demanding aircraft or "family" of aircraft which will conduct 500 or more operations (take-offs and landings) per year at the airport. FAA Advisory Circular 150/5300-13, Airport Design, is the primary reference for the design of airfield facilities. Within this advisory circular, a coding system has been established that identifies an airport's critical design aircraft. This design aircraft code, referred to as the Airport Reference Code (ARC), is a function of the critical design aircraft's approach speed and wingspan. The ARC was previously discussed in Chapter Three.

As noted in Chapter One, Avra Valley Airport is identified as a reliever airport which serves the Tucson Metropolitan Area. Presently, all types of general aviation aircraft from single-engine piston to business jets utilize Avra Valley Airport. Single-engine piston aircraft, however, make up nearly 80 percent of current based aircraft. Throughout the 20 year planning period, these smaller general aviation

aircraft will continue to be the primary users of the Airport; although, future planning forecasts conducted and analyzed in Chapter Two suggest an increase in multi-engine, turboprop, and business jet activity at the Airport. Another factor to consider is the expressed interest of the Airport's largest FBO to attract even larger commercial size aircraft (e.g., B-737, B-727, DC-9) which would be serviced by a future large aircraft maintenance and/or storage facility. Additionally, military type C-130 aircraft conduct between 100 and 200 operations annually at Avra Valley Airport. In order to accommodate these larger aircraft, it was determined that main runway at Avra Valley Airport, Runway 12L-30R as well as Taxiway A, and Taxiway C should be planned for ARC C-III design standards. Runways 3-21 and 12R-30L, along with their associated taxiways would be designed for ARC B-II standards. Meanwhile, those areas of the Airport (e.g., taxiways, taxilanes, aprons) expected to cater to future business/corporate jet activity would be governed by ARC C-II standards. In Chapter Four, Table 4A summarized the planning standards for ARCs B-II, C-II, and C-III which were employed in the ultimate design and layout of the Airport.

MASTER PLAN CONCEPT

The Master Plan Concept includes the development necessary to accommodate the forecast demand at the airport through the planning period and includes improvements to both airside and landside facilities. The following provides a brief discussion of the major improvements planned for the airport through the planning period.

AIRFIELD DEVELOPMENT

The recommended master plan concept as illustrated on the Airport Layout Plan (ALP) drawing, includes extending Runway 12L-30R by 299 feet to a final length of 7,200 feet. This extension, to be constructed at the Runway 30 end, would provide additional takeoff length for the full-range of aircraft projected to use the airport in the future. Taxiway A, the parallel taxiway which services Runway would be extended to match the Runway 30 extension. As discussed in Chapter Three, parallel Taxiway A along with it's related exit taxiways are scheduled for a widening and lighting project (Summer 1999) which had not been implemented at the time of this publication. The planned widening of these taxiways to 50 feet meets ARC C-III design requirements. A second full-length parallel taxiway, Taxiway E, is planned northeast of Runway 12L-30R to service the aviation related development area near the Runway 30 end. Taxiway E is basically a mirror image of Taxiway A and would be similarly marked and lighted. To further enhance runway safety and efficiency, high-speed exit taxiways are planned for Runway 12L-30R. Additionally, Taxiway C, which connects the northwest end of Taxiway A to Runway 3-21, Taxiway B, and the existing terminal area will be widened to 50 feet. Finally, in order to service heavier aircraft, a pavement strength rating of 150,000 pounds dual wheel gear (DWL) is recommended for both Runway 12L-30R, and all of it's associated taxiways, including Taxiway C.

Improvements to Runway 3-21 include extending the Runway 3 end 499 feet to the southwest. This 4,700 foot ultimate

runway length meets ARC B-II design standards as discussed in Chapter Three. Taxiway B would be extended to compliment Runway 3-21's new length. Although Runway 3-21 and it's associated taxiways current strength rating of 12,500 pounds SWL is adequate for the short term planning horizon, future planning calls for upgrading to 30,000 pounds DWL. This increased pavement strength rating would allow Runway 3-21 and it's related taxiways to accommodate the majority of smaller, corporate type aircraft expected to use the Airport in the future.

Consistent with ADOT's recommendations, a one-half mile visibility minimum Global Positioning System (GPS) approach is proposed for the Runway 12L end of Runway 12L-30R. This GPS approach will serve to reduce the amount of time that the airport is inaccessible due to low visibility and cloud ceilings and to enhance the safety of operations during these periods. The implementation of this one-half mile GPS approach requires the installation of a medium intensity approach lighting system (MALSR) which in turn necessitates the acquisition of additional property northwest of the Runway 12L end.

As discussed in Chapter Three, FAA guidelines detailed in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5060-5 Airport Capacity and Delay, the annual service volume (ASV) of a two runway, crosswind configuration similar to Avra Valley Airport normally exceeds 230,000 operations. The FAA recommends the consideration of a parallel runway when forecast annual operations exceed 60 percent of an airport's ASV. Airport operational forecasts for Avra Valley Airport, (see Chapter Three, Table 3A), indicated that the forecasts for the long term planning horizon

will be 150,000 annual operations or slightly more than 65 percent of the ASV. Based on this forecast percentage, long term planning should include the consideration of a runway parallel to the existing Runway 12L-30R. With a centerline-to-centerline separation distance of 3,200 feet from Runway 12L-30R, this new 4,700 foot long by 75 foot wide parallel runway would be designed to the same ARC B-II standards governing Runway 3-21, and would serve to increase the airport's operational capacity and reduce aircraft delays. The future designation of this runway would be Runway 12R-30L. A full-length parallel taxiway (Taxiway D), and related exit taxiways would be constructed along with Runway 12R-30L. The pavement strength rating for Runway 12R-30L and it's associated taxiways is proposed at 30,000 pounds DWL.

Finally, the extensions of both the existing runways, the location of the future parallel runway, as well as the related landside improvements (see Landside Development section) south of Avra Valley Road will necessitate the realignment of Avra Valley Road. These proposed improvements will also necessitate the closing of an approximately one-half mile section of Sandario Road. The length of the proposed Avra Valley Road realignment is approximately three miles, and is depicted, along with the future Avra Valley Road/Sandario Road intersection, on the Airport Layout Plan.

It is further recommended that one-mile visibility minimum GPS approaches be implemented for all remaining runway ends at Avra Valley Airport by the conclusion of the long-term planning period. Establishment of these GPS approaches are subject to airspace coordination with the FAA.

Airfield lighting and visual approach aids recommendations include: extend runway edge lighting (MIRL) on Runway 12L-30R and Runway 3-21; relocate runway end identification lights (REIL) for Runway 12L-30R; install REILs for Runway 3-21; relocate PAPIs for Runway 12L-30R; install pavement edge lighting (MITL) along all parallel taxiway and runway entrance/exit taxiways not currently equipped; installation of apron and aircraft parking area lighting where presently unavailable; and the installation of precision approach path indicators (PAPI) to all remaining runway ends, including the replacement of Runway 3-21's existing VASI system with PAPI-2s. All lighting, approach aid requirements, and pavement marking requirements for the future parallel Runway 12R-30L are identical to those proposed for Runway 3-21's ultimate condition.

LANDSIDE DEVELOPMENT

The recommended master plan concept proposes landside development both in and south of the existing terminal area. As shown on the ALP, located just east of the existing aircraft tie-down apron is a reserved general aviation terminal site and auto parking area. The existing tie-down area would be removed, due to runway visibility zone (RVZ) conflicts, and replaced by the proposed tie-down area that is shown on what is presently the large aircraft ramp. The future large aircraft ramp would be constructed southwest of the new tie-down area and would more than double the parking capacity of the existing ramp. Located southeast of the proposed terminal site is the future aircraft wash rack facility. Abutting the wash rack facility is a reserved site for a future airport rescue and firefighting (ARFF) facility.

Southwest of and adjacent to the ARFF site is the relocated fuel storage facility. As noted earlier in this section, the existing fuel storage area may require relocation due to RVZ conflicts with the proposed parallel runway. To meet long term T-Hangar requirements, the existing T-Hangar area southeast of the proposed terminal facility would be extended and further developed This development would include extending the existing ramp, construction of 8 T-Hangar structures (±96 units), reservation of space for future additional T-hangar structures, an access road and auto parking. Bordering the T-hangar development on the southeast would be six (6) aviation-related development parcels (±25 total acres) having both ground and taxilane access. The T-Hangar structure directly north of TAC, Inc. would be removed/relocated to accommodate larger aircraft (ARC C-II) movements. As discussed in Chapter Three, the number of units displaced due to removal are accounted for in the proposed future T-Hangar developments. Near the center of the existing terminal area, a large hangar development lot is proposed next to an existing conventional hangar known as Hangar "D". Directly south of Hangar "D" is a proposed general parking area which could be used for overflow, employee, and/or event type parking. Additionally, development is proposed for the area south of both the airport parking area and Avra Valley Road. This area would be reserved for future T-Hangar (±126 units) development, aircraft parking ramp, auto parking, and FBO site development. This future development would be adjacent to the proposed parallel runway. These areas, including the proposed terminal site, would be served by a future access road connecting either to the proposed Tangerine Road alignment or a realigned Avra Valley Road.

Other landside development items reflected on the ALP include the reservation of two aviation related development sites. The first of these development areas comprises 125 acres, and is located northeast of Runway 12L-30R near the Runway 30 end. The second area incorporates 277 acres, and borders the western edge of the existing airport property. Specific details of this second area have not been developed in order to maintain planning flexibility.

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLANS

The remainder of this chapter provides a brief description of the official layout drawings for the airport that will be submitted to the FAA and ADOT for review and approval. These plans, collectively referred to as the Airport Layout Plan Set, have been prepared to describe and graphically depict the applicable FAA design standards, the ultimate airfield layout, facility development, runway approach surfaces, runway protection zones, on-airport land use designations, the extent of the airport property, and the airport influence area. This set of plans include:

- Data Sheet
- Airport Layout Plan
- Terminal Area Plan
- Part 77 Airspace Plan
- Approach Profiles and Runway Protection Zone Plans
- On-Airport Land Use Plan
- Airport Property Map
- Airport Influence Area (AIA) Map

The airport layout plan set has been prepared on a computer-aided drafting (CAD) system for future ease of use and revision. This computerized plan set provides detailed information of existing and future facility layout on multiple layers that permits the user to focus in on any section of the airport at a desirable scale. The plan can be used as base information for design, and can be easily updated in the future to reflect new development and more detail concerning existing conditions (as made available through design surveys). The airport layout plan set is submitted to the FAA for approval and must reflect all future development for which federal funding is anticipated. Otherwise, the proposed development will not be eligible for federal funding. Therefore, updating these drawings to reflect changes in existing and ultimate facilities is essential.

DATA SHEET

The Data Sheet provides location and vicinity maps as well as detailed airport and runway information which can be used to facilitate the interpretation of the Master Plan recommendations.

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN

The Airport Layout Plan (ALP) graphically presents the existing and ultimate airport layout. Both airfield and landside facilities and improvements are illustrated.

TERMINAL AREA PLAN

The Terminal Area Plan presents greater detail concerning landside improvements and at a larger scale than the ALP. The Terminal Area Plan includes details concerning all landside development between existing Runway 12L-30R and ultimate Runway 12R-30L.

F.A.R. PART 77 AIRSPACE PLAN

To protect the airspace around the airport and approaches to each runway end from hazards that could affect the safe and efficient operation of aircraft arriving and departing the airport, Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77, Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace, have been established for use by local authorities to control the height of objects near the airport. The Part 77 Airspace Plan included in this master plan is a graphic depiction of this regulatory criterion. The Part 77 Airspace Plan is a tool to aid local authorities in determining if proposed development could present a hazard to the airport and obstruct the approach path to a runway end. The following provides a discussion of the recommended FAR Part 77 airspace surfaces.

F.A.R. Part 77 Imaginary Surfaces

The Part 77 Airspace Plan assigns three-dimensional imaginary areas to each runway. These imaginary surfaces emanate from the runway centerline and are dimensioned according to the visibility minimums associated with the approach to the runway end and size of aircraft to operate on the runway. The Part 77 imaginary surfaces include the primary surface, approach surface, transitional surface, horizontal surface, and conical surface. Part 77 imaginary surfaces are described in the following paragraphs.

Primary Surface - The primary surface is an imaginary surface longitudinally centered on the runway. The primary surface extends 200 feet beyond each runway end. The elevation of any point on the primary surface is the same as the elevation along the nearest

associated point on the runway centerline. Under Part 77 regulations, the future primary surface width for Runway 12L-30R is 1,000 feet wide (ARC C-III), and 500 feet in width for Runways 3-21 and 12R-30L (ARC B-II).

Approach Surface - An approach surface is also established for each runway end. The approach surface begins at the same width as the primary surface and extends upward and outward from the primary surface end centered along an extended runway centerline. The approach surface for the future approach to Runway 12L at Avra Valley Airport extends 10,000 feet from the end of the primary surface at an upward slope of 50 to 1 with an additional 40,000 feet of slope of 40 to 1 to a width of 16,000 feet. Runway 30R's approach slope extends 10,000 feet from the end of the primary surface at an upward slope of 34 to 1 to a final width of 3,500 feet. For Runways 3-21 and 12R-30L, the approach surface extends 5,000 feet from the primary surface at an upward slope of 20 to 1 and terminating at a width of 1,500 feet.

Transitional Surface - Each runway has a transitional surface that begins at the outside edge of the primary surface at the same elevation as the runway. The transitional surface also connects with the approach surfaces of each runway. The surface rises at a slope seven to one up to a height which is 150 feet above the highest runway elevation. At that point, the transitional surface is replaced by the horizontal surface.

Horizontal Surface - The horizontal surface is established at 150 feet above the highest elevation of the runway surface. Having no slope, the horizontal surface connects the transitional and approach surfaces to the conical surface at a distance of 10,000 feet

radially from the end of the primary surface of each end of Runway 12L-30R. The perimeter of the horizontal surface is completed by connecting the 10,000 foot radii arcs at each runway end with lines tangent to those arcs.

Conical Surface - The conical surface begins at the outer edge of the horizontal surface. The conical surface then continues for an additional 4,000 feet horizontally at a slope of 20 to 1. Therefore, at 4,000 feet from the horizontal surface, the elevation of the conical surface is 350 feet above the highest airport elevation.

APPROACH PROFILES AND RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONES

The Approach Profiles and Runway Protection Zones depict that portion of the airspace surrounding Avra Valley Airport which directly relates to each runway end's respective approach surface. Though not as comprehensive as an F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan drawing, these drawings do provide an accurate profile representation of the approach surfaces of each runway end as well as a definitive plan and profile illustration of the respective runway protection zone (RPZ) for each runway end.

The Approach Profiles depict physical features such as topography, roadways, railroads, trees, etc. that are within the vicinity of each runway end and which may affect the approach surface. The dimensions and angle (approach slope) of these approach surfaces are a function of the runway service category and approach classification. Runway Protection Zones, which are shown in both plan and profile on these drawings, are

defined as "An area off the runway end to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground" (FAA Advisory Circular 150/5300-13 Chg. 5). Like the Approach Profiles, the Runway Protection Zones Plans and Profiles are used to identify physical features which may affect the approach surface of each particular runway end. The dimensions and extents of each runway's approach surface were previously described under the section detailing the Part 77 Airspace Plan drawing.

Like the approach surfaces, the runway protection zones are based on approach visibility minimums (i.e., one-mile, less than 3/4-mile, etc.), and the aircraft approach category (A, B, C, D, etc.). Again, similar to the approach surfaces, the RPZs trapezoidal in shape and begin 200 feet off each runway end. The ultimate RPZ dimensions for Runway 12L are 1,000 feet (inner width) by 2,500 feet (length) by 1,750 feet (outer width) while Runway 30R's dimensions are 500 feet (inner width) by 1,700 feet (length) by 1,510 feet (outer width). Runways 3-21 and 12R-30L measure 500 feet (inner width) by 1,000 feet (length) by 700 feet (outer width). All of the ultimate RPZs are to be regulated through future fee or avigation easement acquisition acquirement.

ON-AIRPORT LAND USE PLAN

The purpose of the On-Airport Land Use Plan is to coordinate uses of airport property in manner which are compatible with the functional design of the airport facility. On-airport land use planning is important for orderly development and efficient use of available space.

Airport land use planning has two primary considerations: one, to secure those areas essential to the safe and efficient operation of the airport; and, two, to determine compatible land uses for the balance of the airport property which would prove most beneficial to both the airport and the surrounding community. This plan reflects recommended land use development areas for the airport. When future airport development is proposed it should be directed to the appropriate land use area illustrated on this plan.

Four land use categories have been identified which include airport operations area, general aviation areas, commercial/industrial aviation related, and open space. These categories are discussed in the following subsections:

Airport Operations Area (AO) - The airfield operations is the most critical category of land use because it includes all areas essential for safe operation involving the airside of the Airport. Encompassing more than just the physical runways and taxiways, the AO includes the following areas: runway/taxiway safety areas, runway/taxiway object free and obstacle free zones, runway inner approach surfaces, building restriction lines, runway primary surface, runway protection zones, runway visibility zones, and any navaid critical areas.

Aviation Related (AR) - This category allocates space for aviation related businesses requiring direct airfield access. Areas reflected on this plan include the two previously

discussed aviation related development areas as well as the "Future Industrial Park" (±34 acres) located south of Avra Valley Road. The successful development of these areas will require taxiway access.

General Aviation (GA) - The general aviation areas consists of those facilities which provide for general aviation fueling, maintenance, and aircraft storage and parking. This category comprises the proposed development in the existing terminal area as well as the areas south of the existing airport parking area and Avra Valley Road which are reserved for future T-Hangar (±126 units), aircraft parking ramp, auto parking, and FBO site development. This future development is adjacent to the proposed parallel runway.

Open Space (OS) - Due to factors such as topography constraints, design and safety considerations, drainage retention areas, or the like, these designated areas are to remain free of development.

AIRPORT PROPERTY MAP

The Property Map provides historical information on the acquisition and identification of all land tracts that constitute current Airport property. The property map for Avra Valley Airport depicts the Airport both graphically and in legal terms as to both its present configuration as well as its historical description from the time the County acquired the Airport in the mid-1970s.

AIRPORT INFLUENCE AREA (AIA) MAP

In 1997, the State of Arizona enacted legislation which gives governing bodies and local communities the ability to establish Airport Influence Areas (AIA) to aid in notifying owners and potential purchasers of property that they are in an area that is subject to aircraft noise and overflight. The AIA legislation gives these entities discretion in establishing which property to include in the AIA. Pima County and other local authorities are required to give notice and hold hearings on their respective AIA proposals. Once an AIA is established and after public notice and hearings, the Airport Influence Area is recorded with the County Recorder.

To control the encroachment of future development on the Airport, Pima County, as the Airport sponsor, should consider establishing an official AIA for Avra Valley Airport. It is recommended that an AIA for Avra Valley Airport Consist of the Part 77 horizontal surface. As shown on the Airport Influence Area (AIA) Map, the horizontal surface extends for a radius of 10,000 feet beyond each end of Runway 12L-30R.

SUMMARY

The Airport Layout Plan Set is designed to assist Pima County in making decisions relative to future development and growth at Avra Valley Airport. The plan provides for development to satisfy expected airport needs over the next twenty years and beyond. Flexibility will be a key to future development since activity may not occur exactly as forecast. The plan has considered demands that could be placed upon the Airport even beyond the twenty-year planning period to ensure that the facility is capable of accommodating a variety of circumstances. The F.A.R. Part 77 Airspace Plan and the Airport Influence Area (AIA) Map should be used as tools to ensure land use compatibility and restriction of the heights of future structures or antennae which could pose a potential hazard to air navigation. Airport Layout Plan Set also provides Pima County with options in marketing the assets of the Airport for community development. Following the general recommendations of the plan, the Airport can maintain it's long term viability and continue to provide aviation services to the region.



AIRPORT MASTER PLAN Town of Marana, Arizona

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN SET INDEX OF DRAWINGS

- 1. Data Sheet
- 2. Airport Layout Plan
- 3. Terminal Area Plan
- 4. Part 77 Airspace Plan
- 5. Approach Profiles & Runway Protection Zones Runway 12L-30R
- 6. Approach Profiles & Runway Protection Zones Runway 3-21 and Runway 12R-30L
- 7. On-Airport Land Use Plan
- 8. Airport Property Map
- 9. Airport Influence Area (AIA) Map

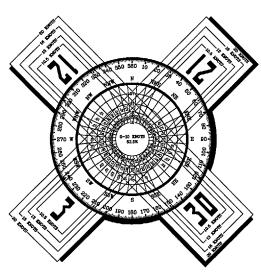
Prepared for Pima County, Arizona



DEVIATIONS FROM FAA AIRPORT DESIGN STANDARDS						
DEVIATION DESCRIPTION	EFFECTED DESIGN STANDARD	STANDARD	EXISTING	PROPOSED DISPOSITION		
NONE			_	I -		
	7					

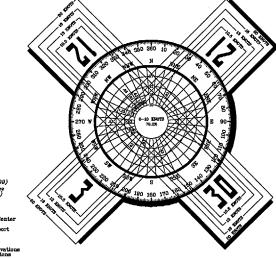
RUNWAY END COORDINATES (NAD 83)					
		EXISTING	ULYIMATE (GALCULATED)		
D10000000000	Latitude	32°24' 10.25" N	32*24'06.78" N		
RUNWAY 03	Longitude	111*13'24.91" W	111°13'29.06" W		
DISPLACED THRESHOLD	Latitude	32°24' 12.05" N	N/A		
RUNWAY 03	Longitude	111"13'22.75" W	N/A		
DIBBWAY 04	Latitude	32°24'39.40" N	SAME		
RUNWAY 21	Longitude	111°12′49.99″ ₩	SAME		
DIMBALA 40D	Latitude	N.A.	32°24' 25.45" N		
RUNWAY 12R	Longitude	NA	111°13' 42.98" W		
RUNWAY 30L	Latitude	NA	32°23' 52.58" N		
HUNWAY SUL	Longitude	NA	111°13'04.20" W		
RUNWAY 12L	Latitude	32°25' 03.62" N	SAME		
NUMBER 12L	Longitude	111°13'34.36" W	SAME		
DIBINAN COD	Latitude	32°24′14.93″N	32°24' 12.82" N		
RUNWAY 30R	Longitude	111°12′37.91″ ₩	111°12'35.48" W		

NOTE EXISTING RUNNAY COORDINATES (LAT/LONGS) AND ELEVATIONS ARE FROM A FIELD SURVEY CONDICTED IN JUNE 1995 BY HE BUILD COUNTY SURVEY WITH THE PROPERTY OF THE



ALL WEATHER WIND ROSE

ALL WEATHER WIND COVERAGE						
RUNWAY8	10.5 KNOT8 (12 M.P.H.)	18 KNOTS (15 M.P.H.)	16 KNOTS (18 M.P.H.)	20 KNOTS (23 M.P.H.)		
Runway 8-21	89.39%	93.79%	98.34%	99.62%		
Runway 12-30	94.83%	97.12%	99.03%	89.76%		
Combined	99.39%	99.88%	99.98%	100.00%		

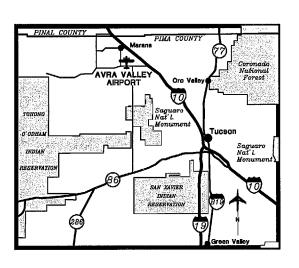


IFR WIND ROSE

IFR CAT-I WIND COVERAGE						
RUNWAY8	10.6 KNOTB 18 KNOT8 112 MPH) 115 MPH)		M KNOTS (IS MPH)	20 KNOTS (23 MP.H)		
Runway 3-21	83.82%	88.84%	95.15%	98.42%		
Runway 12-30	85.62%	96.64%	97.62%	99.05%		
Combined	99.21%	99.38%	99.58%	100.00%		

RUNWAY DATA	RUNWAY 3-21		RUNWAY 12R-30L		RUNWAY 12L-30R	
HONWAT DATA	EXISTING	ULTIMATE	EXISTING	ULTIMATE	EXISTING	ULTIMATE
RUNWAY CATEGORY/AIRCRAFT DESIGN GROUP	B-I	B-II		B-II	C-II	C-III
RUNWAY AZIMUTH	45.09917	SAME		134.520	134.520	SAME
RUNWAY BEARING	N45°05'57"E	SAME	- -	544°31′12"E	S44°31′12"E	SAME
RUNWAY DIMENSIONS	4201' X 75'	4700' X 75'		4700' X 75'	6901' X 100'	7200' X 100'
MAXIMUM RUNWAY ELEVATION (above MSL)	2024.6'	SAME		2019'	2031.3'	2032.3'
WIND COVERAGE (in %)	SEE A	LL WEATHER	AND IFR	WIND ROSE	DATA BELOW	LEFT
APPROACH VISIBILITY MINIMUMS	+1 MILE/+1 MILE	SAME/SAME		+1 MILE/+1 MILE	+1 MILE/+1 MILE	+1/2-MILE/+1-MILE
FAR PART 77 CATEGORY	VISUAL/VISUAL	SAME/SAME		VISUAL/VISUAL	VISUAL/VISUAL	PREC./NONPREC.
RUNWAY INSTRUMENTATION	VISUAL/VISUAL	SAME/SAME		VISUAL/VISUAL	VISUAL/VISUAL	PREC./NONPREC.
RUNWAY APPROACH SURFACES	20:1/20:1	SAME/SAME		20:1/20:1	20:1/20:1	50:1/20:1
RUNWAY THRESHOLD DISPLACEMENT	260'	NONE		NONE	NONE	SAME
RUNWAY STOPWAY	NONE	SAME		NONE	NONE	SAME
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA (RSA)	4681' X 120'	6800' X 160'		6300' X 160'	8901' X 500'	9200' X 500'
RSA DISTANCE BEYOND EACH RUNWAY END	240'	300'		300'	1000'	1000'
RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA (OFA)	4681' X 400'	6800' X 500'		6300' X 500'	8901' X 800'	9200' X 800'
RUNWAY OBSTACLE FREE ZONE (OFZ)	4601' X 400'	5100' X 450'		6100' X 400'	7301' X 400'	7600' X 400'
TAKEOFF RUN AVAILABLE (TORA)	3901'/4201'	4700'/4700'		4700' /4700'	6901' /6901'	7200'/7200'
TAKEOFF DISTANCE AVAILABLE (TODA)	3901'/4201'	4700'/4700'		4700' /4700'	6901'/6901'	7200' /7200'
ACCELERATE-STOP DISTANCE AVAILABLE (ASDA)	3901'/4201'	4700' /4700'		4700' /4700'	6901'/6901'	7200' /7200'
LANDING DISTANCE AVAILABLE (LDA)	8901'/4201'	4700' /4700'		4700'/4700'	6901'/6901'	7200' /7200'
RUNWAY PAVEMENT MATERIAL	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE	SAME		ASPHALTIC CONCRETE	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE	SAME
PAVEMENT SURFACE TREATMENT	NONE	SAME	-	NONE	NONE	SAME
PAVEMENT STRENGTH (in thousand lbs.) 1	12.5(S)	30(D)		30(D)	12.5(S)	138.5(D)
RUNWAY EFFECTIVE GRADIENT (in %)	0.23	SAME		0.15	0.29	0.30
RUNWAY LIGHTING	MIRL	SAME	-	MIRL	MIRL	SAME
RUNWAY MARKING	VISUAL/VISUAL	SAME		VISUAL/VISUAL	VISUAL/VISUAL	PREC./NONPREC.
RUNWAY APPROACH LIGHTING	NONE	SAME		NONE	NONE	MALSR
TAXIWAY PAVEMENT MATERIAL	ASPHALT	SAME	1	ASPHALT	ASPHALT	SAME
TAXIWAY LIGHTING	NONE	MITL		MITL	NONE	MITL
TAXIWAY MARKING	CENTERLINE/EDGE	SAME		CENTERLINE/EDGE	CENTERLINE	CENTERLINE/EDGE
NAVIGATIONAL AIDS	NDB	PAPI-2 (BOTH)		NDB	NDB	SAME
VISUAL AIDS	VASI-2 (BOTH)	SAME		PAPI-2 (BOTH)	PAPI-4 (BOTH)	SAME
		REIL (Both)		REIL (BOTH)	REIL (BOTH)	SAME
						CPS (RWY. 12L)
Pavement strengths are expressed in Single(S) and Dual(D) wheel loading capacities.						

NOTE: EXISTING OBJECT FREE AREAS FOR RUNWAY 12-30 THAT EXTEND OFF-AIRPORT ARE PRESENTLY UNREGULATED.



VICINITY MAP



LOCATION MAP

NOT TO SCALE

AVRA VALLEY AIRPORT

DATA SHEET

TOWN OF MARANA, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

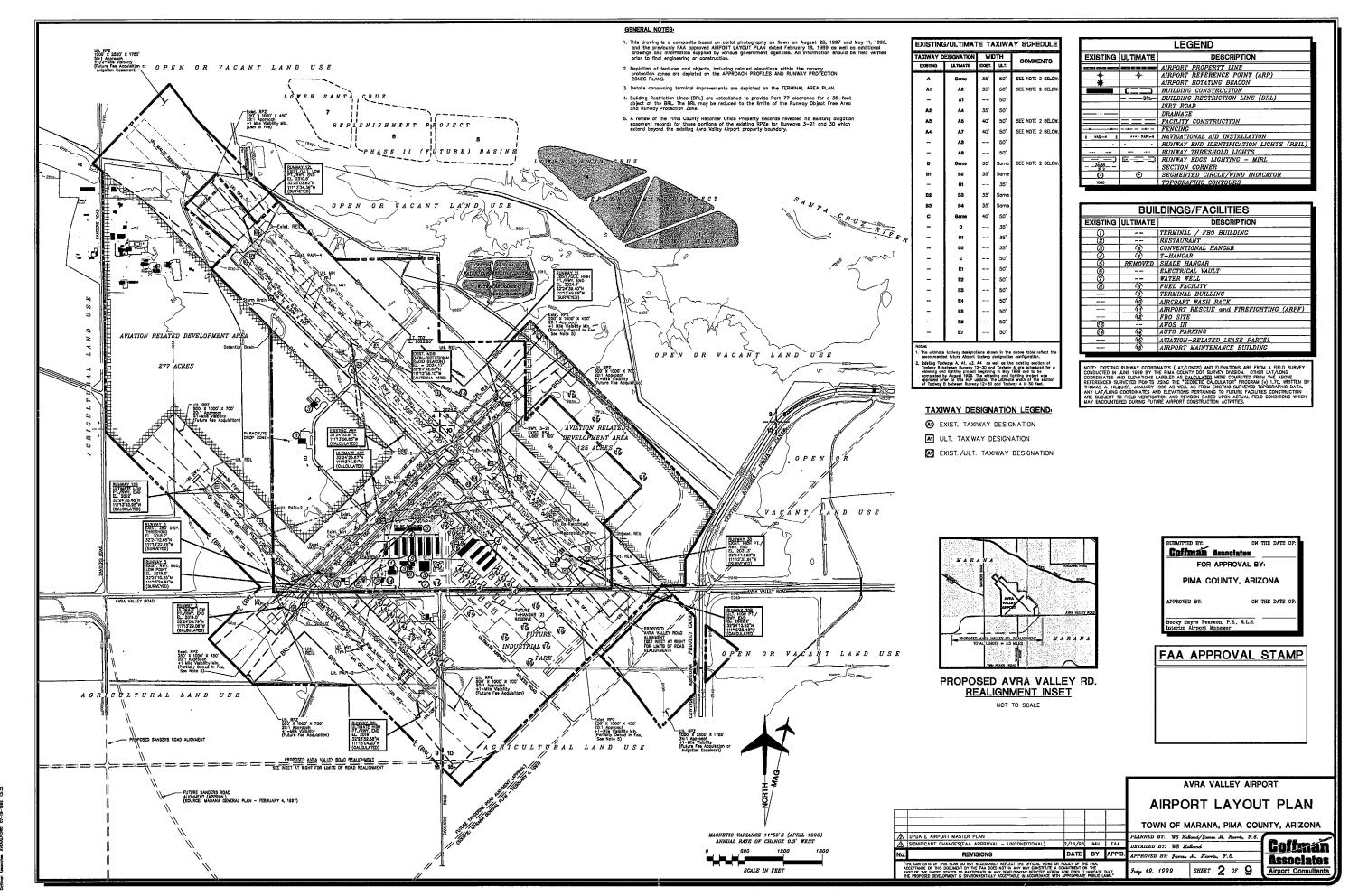
DIFFERENCE (F.A. APPROVAL - UNCONDITIONAL) 2/18/98 JMH FAA

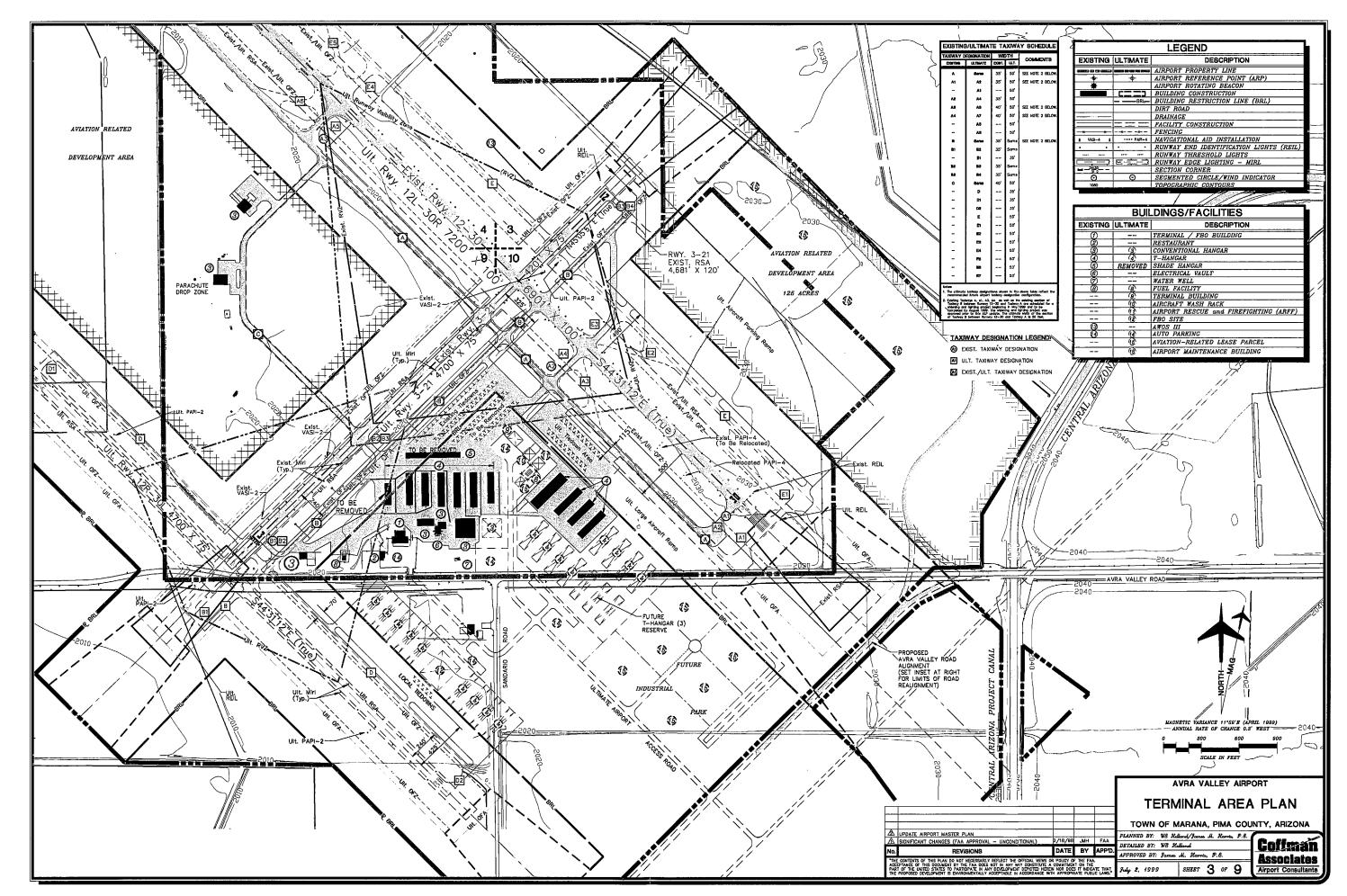
NO. REVISIONS
DATE BY APPPL

THIS COUNTRY OF THE FAM DE OFF DESCRIPTION AND OF POLICY OF THE FAM.

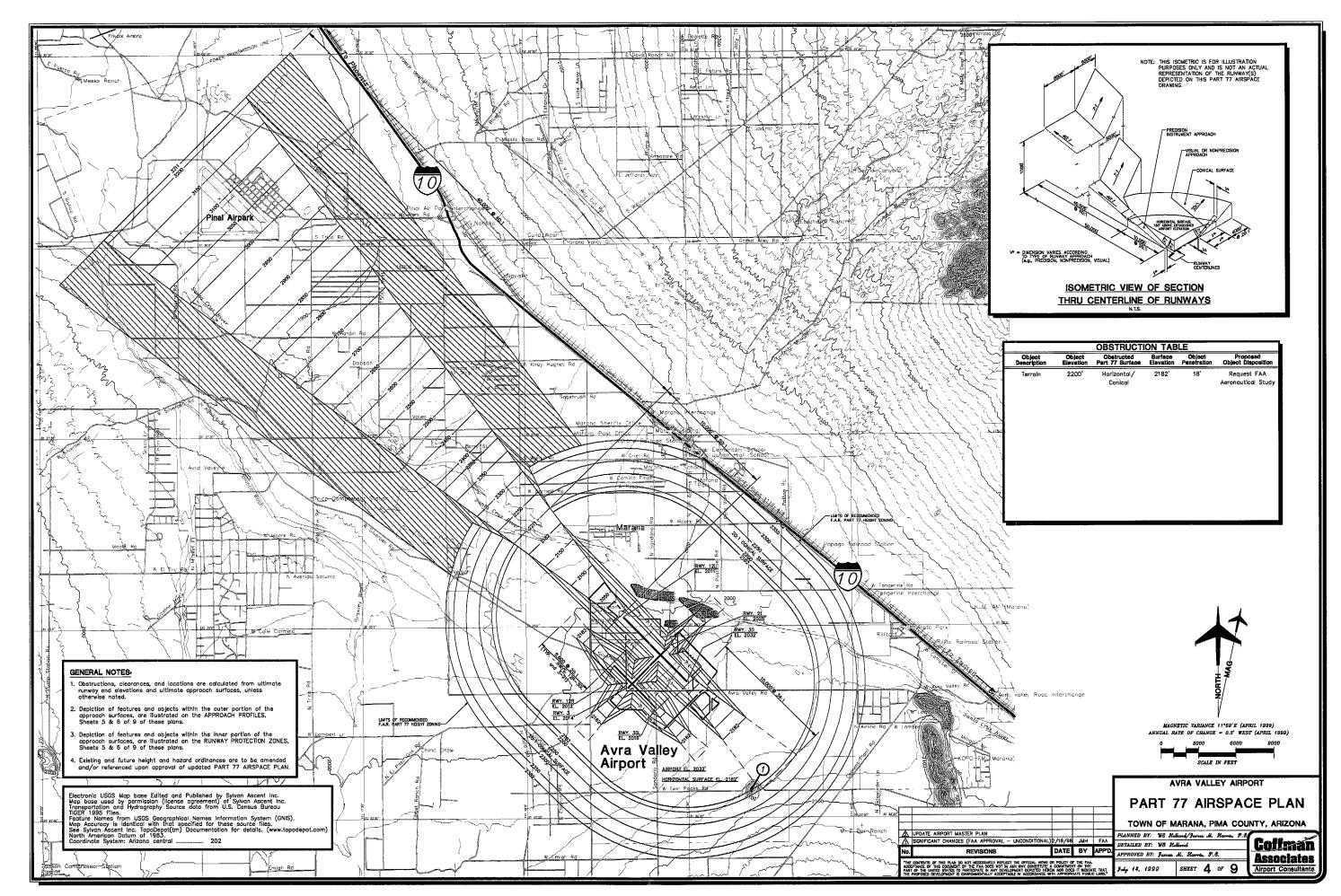
THIS COUNTRY OF THE TAX OFF THE STATE OF THE FAM OF THE FAM OF THE UNITED STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the FAM OF THE STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the FAM OF THE STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the FAM OF THE STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ALL THAT APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXCHANGENCE WITH APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY EXAMENTARY THE APPROVED BY: \$2 may be a family of the STATES TO PARTICIPATE I

Coffman Associates AVDATA.DWG 07-02-19

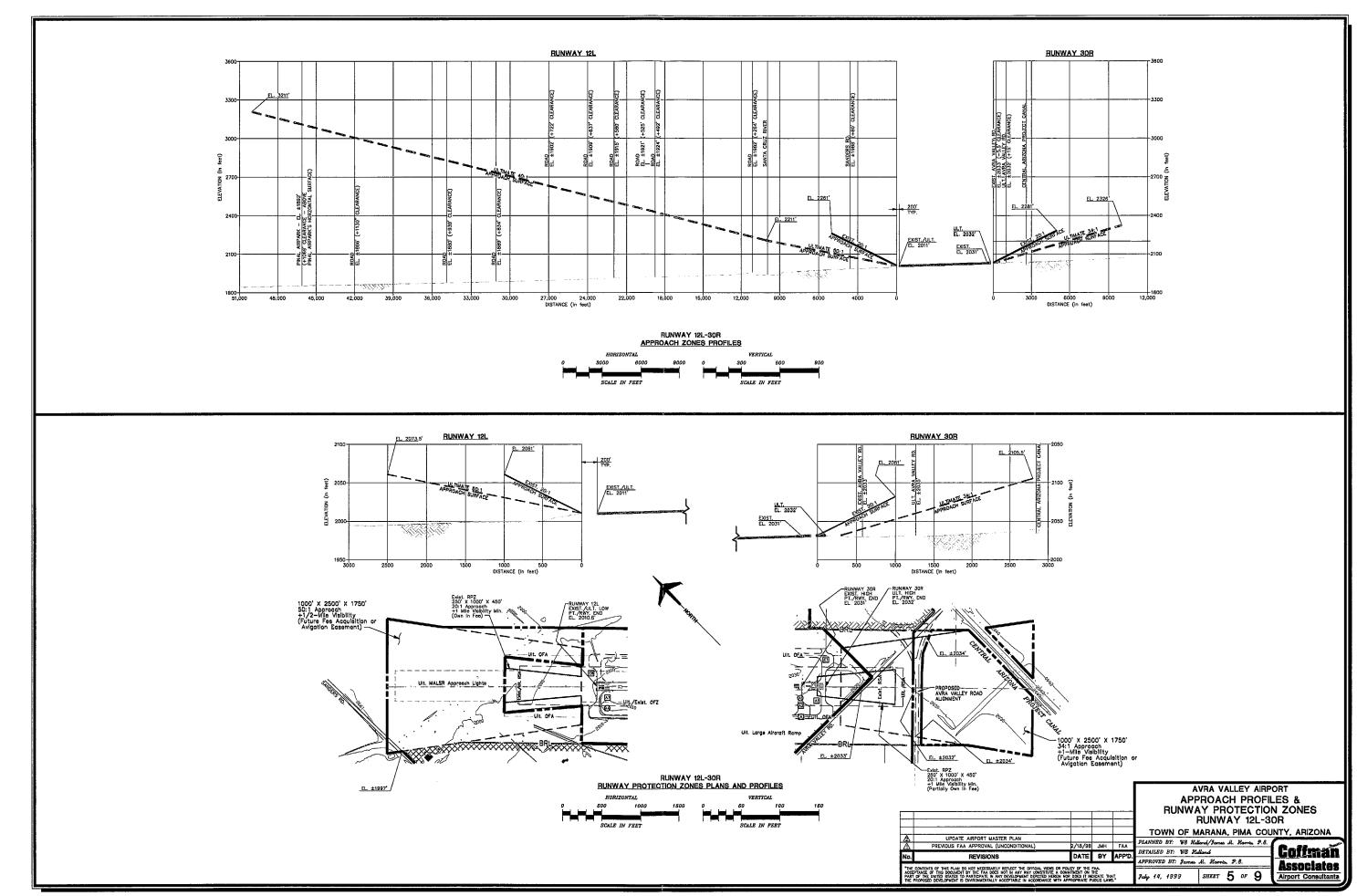




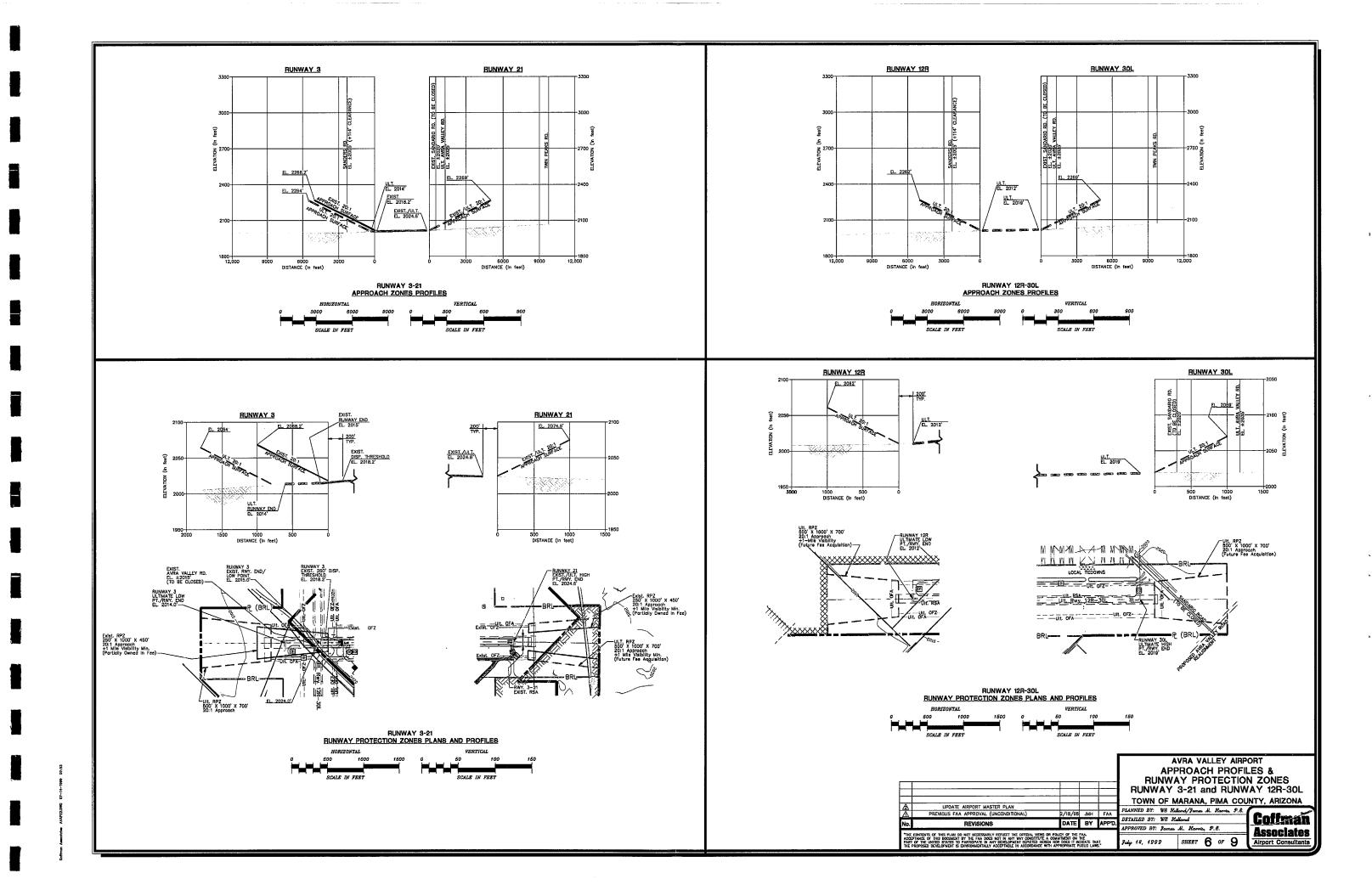
on Associates AVIERM.DWC 07-02-1999 14:08

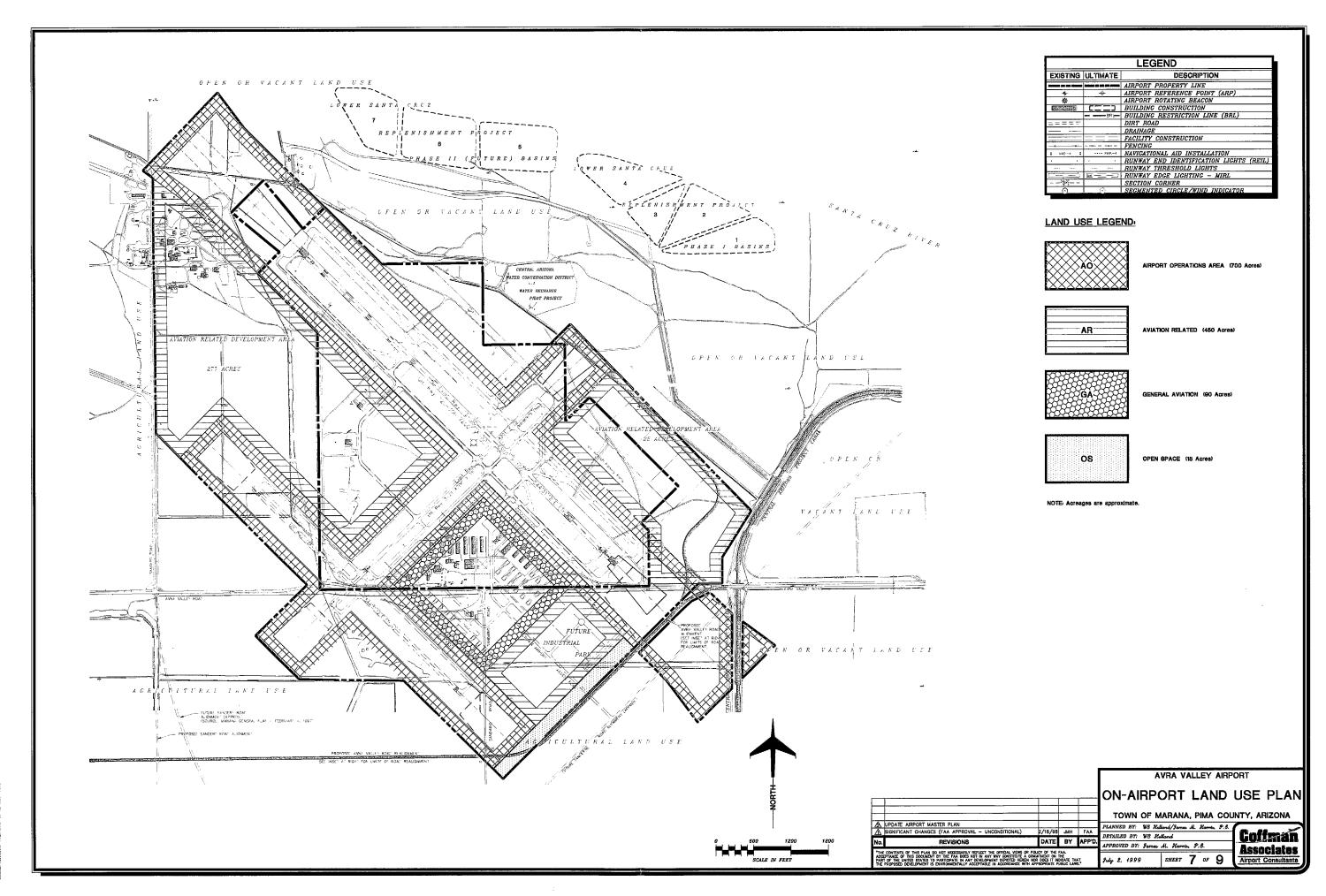


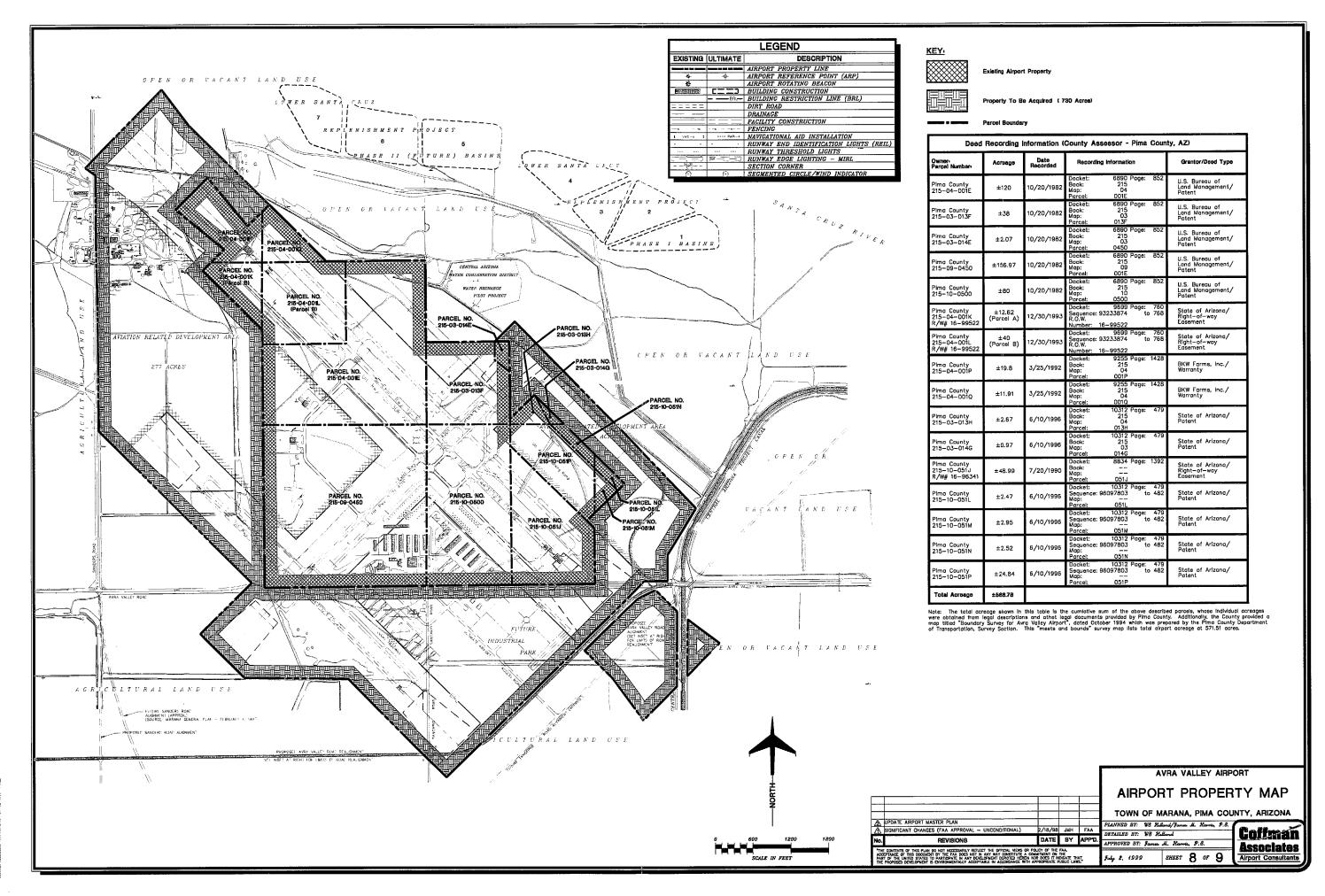
Inter Associates AV77.DWC 07-14-1999 10:20



Coffman Associates AVAPZI.DWG U7-14-1999 07;50







m Amendation AVPROPONIC 07-02-1999 14:3

